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A HELP to PATHMALA PART I.

BY

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A Help
to
Pathmala-Part I.

Lesson I.–આ પાઠમાં વાક્યની ગોઠવણ છે. ગુજરાતીમાં કર્ત્તા, કર્મ, અને ક્રીયાપદ લખવામાં આવે છે તેમ ઇંગ્રેજીમાં કર્ત્તા, ક્રીયાપદ અને કર્મ લખવામાં આવે છે.

ઇંગ્રેજી શબ્દોના ઉચ્ચાર.—ફીયર (fear); Ride રાઇડ, send સેન્ડ, despise ડીસ્પાઇઝ, speak સ્પીક, work વર્ક, every એવરી, Those boys ધોઝ બોયઝ, Sew સો, English ઇંગ્લીશ. બાંધવું To built બીલ્ટ. 1. I run. 2. Thou buildest (બીલ્ડેસ્ટ). 3. He fears. 4. You come. 5. We come. 6. They ride. 7. I hate. 8. He runs 9. They run. 10. We speak. 11. You work every day. 12. They see. 13. Thou seest. (સીસ્ટ, અહીં see + est જોઇએ પણ see માં એ e છે માટે est માંથી e જઇ એકલું st લગાડયું). 14. He sees. 15. That boy writes. 16. This girl reads. 17. These boys go. 18. This girl sews well. 19. Who speaks. 20. This boy speaks. 21. These boys speak. 22. I learn English. 23. They learn English. 24. He learns English. (ભાષામાં નામ, માણસ, નદી ઇ૦ નાં નામની શરૂઆતનો અક્ષર કેપીટલ (મોટો) લખવો જોઇએ.)

Lesson II.–Marathi મરાઠી, God ગૉડ, wor-

ship વર્શિપ, hate હેઇટ, The teacher ધ ટીચર, Preserve પ્રીઝર્વ, know નો, father ફાધર, drink ડ્રીન્ક, school સ્કુલ, cook કુક. 1. These Girls speak Marathi. 2. This boy speaks English 3. We worship God (ઇશ્વરના નામનો પહેલો અક્ષર મોટો જોઇએ.) 4. God sees us. 5. God hates sin. 6. Thou readest English 7. Thou readest (રીડેસ્ટ) books. 8. Thou readest English books. 9. My father knows English. 10. He speaks English every day. 11. He reads English books every day. 12. That boy drinks water. 13. Those girls drink milk. 14. That horse runs. 15. We go. 16. We go to school. 17. We go to school every day. 18. The teacher goes. (જે ક્રીયાપદને છેડે o, હોય તેને s પ્રત્યય લગાડતાં પહેલાં e ઉમેરવી પડેછે માટે es પ્રત્યય લગાડયો)—19. The teacher comes. 20. The teacher speaks English well. 21. God preserves all 22. My sister cooks.

Lesson III.–Fix ફીક્સ. shy શાય. Permit પરમીટ. door ડોર. bite બાઇટ. beat બીટ. confess કનફેસ. rebel રીબેલ. lay લે. Pray પ્રે. Shut શટ. 1. He fixes his books. (અંત્યાક્ષર x, o, ss, ch, sh હોય તો s પ્રત્યય લગાડતાં e ઉમેરવી જોઇએ, એટલે s ને બદલે es લગાડવો.) 2. Thou fixest books. 3. He rushes out. 4. We rush out

5. Thou rushest out. 6. He does. 7. A horse shies. (અંત્યાક્ષર y હોય તો est અને es લગાડતાં પહેલાં y નો i કરવો) 8. Thou sittest. 9. He sists. 10. We sit. 11. Sitting 12. I permit you. 13. Thou permittest me (અંત્યાક્ષર વ્યંજન હોય ને તે પહેલાં એકજ સ્વર હોય તથા તે એકજ પદી ક્રિયાપદ હોય તો છેલ્લો વ્યંજન બેવડાય છે). 14. He permits me. 15. We permit you. 16. He runs. 17. You run. 18. Thou runnest. 19. Running. 20. Thou shuttest the door. 21. The dog bites (બાઇટ્સ) me. 22. Thou bitest (બાઇટેસ્ટ) me. 23. He beats (બીટ્સ) you. 24. He begs. 25. Thou beggest. (બેગેસ્ટ). 26. We beg. 27. He confesses. 28. Thou rebellest (રીબેલેસ્ટ). 29. He rebels. 30. He lays. 31. The bird flies. 32. He prays. 33. We pray. 34. Good people pray every day.

Lesson IV.—Remit રીમીટ. dig ડીગ. fry ફ્રાય. affix એફીક્સ. ૭ ૩૫.—I remit. We remit. Thou remittest. You remit. He remits. They remit. (2) I fry. We fry. Thou friest. You fry. He fries. They fry. Friying. Fried. (3) I dig. We dig. Thou diggest. you dig. He digs, They dig. Digging. dug (digged). 4. I affix એફીક્સ. We affix. Thou affixest

(પ્રીઝીક્સેટ). You affix. He affixes. They affix. Affixing. Affixed. (5) I say. We say. Thou sayest. You say. He says. They say. Saying; Said 6. I cry. We cry. Thou criest. You cry. He cries. They cry. Crying. Cried.

Lesson V.—Grass ગ્રાસ. hay હે. here હીઅર. a few એ ફ્યુ. sister સીસ્ટર. fall ફૉલ brother બ્રધર. graze ગ્રેઇઝ. fast ફાસ્ટ. quickly ક્વીકલી. masons મેસન્સ. blacksmiths બ્લેકસ્મીથ્સ. To forge ટુ ફોર્જ. lame લેઇમ. palace પેલેસ. dwell ડ્વેલ. 1. He is good. 2. This book is small (અહીં little વાપરવું નહીં.) 3. We are big (લાર્જ ન વાપરવું.) 4. That horse eats grass. 5. My large horse eats hay. 6. This grass is dry. 7. This is grass. 8. My cow is here. 9. This cow is large. 10. His large cow grazes (ગ્રેઝીસ). 11. My horse runs fast. 12. He works much. 13. I see two rats. 14. I read one book every day. 15. We are tall. 16. They are a few. 17. My sisters fall. 18. My sister is good. 19. Thou art my brother. 20. God sees us. 21. My sister are little. 22. My little brother goes to school every day. 23. Masons build (બીલ્ડ.) houses. 24. Blacksmiths forge iron (બ્લેકસ્મીથ્સ ફોર્જ આયર્ન). 25. The old man and the

old woman are very good. 26. He does very well. 57. This boy is lame 28. Kings live (લીવ.) in palaces (પૅલેસીઝ).

Lesson VI.–Pretty પ્રેટી. mare મેર. child ચાઇલ્ડ. Uncle અન્કલ. Penknife પેનનાઇફ. Warm વૉર્મ. Basket બાસ્કેટ. wheat વ્હીટ. empty એમ્પટી. hedge હેજ. garden ગાર્ડન. gardener ગાર્ડનર. servant સર્વન્ટ. ill ઇલ. 1. I am his sister. 2. He is my son. 3. That boy is mine. 4. This boy reads my book. 5. This girl reads well. 6. I learn my lesson. 7. They are poor. 8. You read well. 9. This is Parsottam. 10. I know him. 11. Our two sons speak well. 12. My son goes to school. 13. This penknife is his. 14. This is my knife. (know, knife, knowledge ઇ૦ માં k. બોલાતો નથી.) 15. This knife is good. 16. They are pretty. 17. God is good. 18. This is red. 19. This horse is good. 20. This mare is good. 21. This child is good. 22. My uncle is rich. 23. Our garden is good. 24. This gardener makes a garden well. 25. That gardener makes a hedge well. (અહીં good નહીં કેમકે સારી એ બનાવવાનો ગુણ બતાવેછે. good એ વિશેષણ (adjective એડજેક્ટીવ) છે અને well એ (adverb એડવર્બ) ક્રિયાવિશેષણ અવ્યય છે. 26. This water is cold. 27. My horse is young.

28. This basket is full. 29. Wheat is dear (ડીઅર). 30. I am happy. 31. This is my servant. 32. That basket is empty. 33. You appear ill (યુ એપીઅર ઇલ).

Lesson VII.–Three થ્રી. eight એઇટ. chair ચેર. Potato પોટેટો. key કી. mango મેન્ગો church, ચર્ચ exercise એક્સરસાઇઝ. 1. Three chairs. 2. Two days. 3. Four inches. 4. Many armies. 5. Five potatoes. 6. He tells a story. 7. These keys are mine. These mangoes are mine. 9. I see three horses and six cows. 10. Three baskets are empty. 11. One is full and two are empty 12. Some birds eat flies. 13. Cats eat birds. 14. Five churches. 15. Foxes eat small animals. 16. My good wishes. 17. My uncles are old. 18. These seven pens are old. 19. I learn eight (એઇટ) or nine pages. 20. Ten exercises (ટેન એક્સરસાઇઝીઝ.)

Lesson VIII.—Daily ડેઇલી. To pray to God ટુ પ્રે ટુ ગૉડ. Needle નીડલ. inkstand ઇન્કસ્ટેન્ડ, ink-bottle ઇન્ક બોટલ. beside બીસાઇડ. pencil પેનસીલ. Toy ટૉય. doll ડોલ. carpenter કારપેન્ટર. tool ટૂલ. parents પેરન્ટસ. to grieve ટુ ગ્રીવ. wicked વીકેડ. punish પનીશ. To support ટુ સપોર્ટ. plough પ્લાઉ. verandah વરેન્ડા. Pillar. પીલર. 1. I am sick. 2. Thou art happy. 3. He

prays to God daily. 4. I have one penknife. 5. You have two good pens. 6. He has one bad pen. 7. Thou hast my needle. 8. You have your books. 9. Govind is sitting beside me. 10. Govind has my pencil. 11. My little brother has four toys. 12. My little sister has two dolls. 13. The carpenter has many tools. (અહીં much tools ન લખાય કેમકે many એ સંખ્યા બતાવે છે. અને much જથો બતાવે છે.) 14. The teacher has many books. 15. He sits beside the teacher. 16. We are sitting beside the teacher. 17. This boy has two sons. 18. Bad boys grievd their parents (બેડ બોયઝ ગ્રીવ ધેર પેરન્ટ્સ.) 19. Good teachers punish (પનીસ) bad boys. 20. They have one son. 21. He supports them. 22. The verandah has six pillars.

Lesson IX.—A sock એ સૉક; A stocking એ સટૉકીંગ. To knit ટુ નીટ. (k બોલાતો નથી.) Tall ટૉલ. To yoke ટુ યોક. A trap એ ટ્રેપ, A rat trap એ રૅટ ટ્રૅપ. blind બ્લાઇન્ડ. farmar ફાર્મર. Poor પૂઅર. 1. One man. 2. Two men (મેન) 3. One woman knits stockings. વન વુમેન નીટ્સ સ્ટૉકીંગ્સ. 4. Two women (ટુ વુઇમેન) knit stockings. 5. I am five feet (ફીટ.) tall. 6. This is one foot long. 7. I see many men. 8. This boy

beats geese (ગીઝ.) 9. These girls beat geese. 10. These boys beat on my feet. 11. This boy beats on both my feet, 12. The farmer yokes oxen (ધ ફારમર યોકસ ઓકસન). 13. The farmer yokes both his oxen. 14. Three mice go into the trap. 15. I see only two mice in the trap. 16. Two geese have four feet. 17. One horse has four feet. 18. Two horses have eight feet. 19. Three blind mice. 20. Two cows and four oxen. 21. One child. 22. This woman has two children. 23 These two women have four children. 24. This poor old man has no teeth. (no teeth એ એકકે દાંત નથી એમ જણાવે છે) 25. Bad children play daily.

Lesson X.—Table ટેબલ. camel કેમલ. goat ગોટ. wooden વુડન. donkey ડોનકી. Turban ટરબન. buffalo બફેલો. Tiger ટાઇગર. defeat ડીફીટ. 1. I have three books. 2. There are four chairs in the room. 3. We are ten. 4. He has two good horses. 5. I have three stables. 6. He has one large and small horse. 7. Six men are sitting in my garden. 8. Six camels and ten goats graze in the field 9. This is my camel, 10. My brother rides that camel. 11. These boxes are wooden (અહી These are wooden boxes આમ બોલવાથી ઠીક

લાગશે.). 12. I pray to God daily. (યાદ રાખજો કે pray લખતાં ભૂલ ન કરો. સ્પેલીંગના ફેરફારથી અર્થનો અનર્થ થાયછે. જેમકે To pray પ્રાર્થના કરવી To prey શીકાર કરવો.) 13. He has two pens. 14. We have three little dogs. 15. You have only one dog. 16. My sister has three buffaloes. 17. They give milk. 18. I see seven asses and three foxes. 19. My houses are large. 20. He has two caps and three turbans. 21. Cows, buffaloes and oxen are very useful. 22. Rats run daily in my house. 23. Four wild buffaloes defeat one tiger.

Lesson XI.—A bottle એ બૉટ્લ. Broken બ્રોકન. A bowl એ બૉલ. a field એ ફીલ્ડ. Geography જીઑગ્રાફી. saddle સૅડલ. Saw સૉ (see નો ભૂતકાળ.), bedstead બેડસ્ટેડ lying લાઇંગ. beautiful બ્યૂટિફુલ. A rose bush એ રોઝ બુશ. Beneath બિનીથ. Sparrow સ્પૅરો. A Sister-in-law એ સીસ્ટર-ઈન-લૉ. 1. Horses eat grass. 2. The horse runs on the road. 3. I see a horse running on the road. 4. I lay the book on the table. 5. The water is in the bottle. 6. This is a broken bottle. 7. He has a bad pen. 8. The bedstead is broken. 9. The cup is broken. 10. New cap. 11. A high house. 12. This is an old turban. (Old વિશેષણ

નામની સાથે છે માટે a ને બદલે an લાગ્યો છે. કેમકે o, સ્વર છે.) 13. The ox is in the field. 14. The fruit is in the room. 15. He is lying on the bedstead. 16. One little black dog *or* A little black dog. 17. A white cat. 18. A beautiful flower. 19. The big boy has a book. 20. The cows are in the large field 21. Many cows are standing. 22. A rose is a beautiful flower. 23. Thou hast two rose bushes. 23. Bholánáth is sitting beside fire. 25 The woman is sitting beneth the tree. (ધી વુમેન ઇઝ સીટીંગ બીનીથ ધી ટ્રી.) 26. The sparrow (ધી સ્પૅરો) lives (લીવ્ઝ) on the tree. 27. I am going to my brother's wife (or) I go to my brother's wife.

The એ ડેફીનિટ આર્ટીકલ (મુકરરપણું બતાવનાર) કહેવાય છે. અને A અને An ઇનડેફિનીટ આર્ટીકલ છે. એ એકવચનમાંજ અને The બંને વચનોમાં વપરાય છે.

Lesson XII.–Cage કેજ; Clothes ક્લોધ્સ લુગડાં. To wash વૉશ. To want વૉન્ટ; to ask for આસ્ક ફૉર. આ પાઠમાં છ વાક્ય છે તેમાં A, An અને The આર્ટીકલ મૂકી ઇંગ્રેજીમાં લખવાનું છે. તેમાં એક વાક્યમાં a અને a, બીજામાં a અને the, ત્રીજામાં The અને a, ચોથામાં The અને The એમ આવવું જોઇએ.

(1) There is a bird in a cage. There is a bird in the cage. There is the bird in a

cage. There is the bird in the cage. (2) I see a goat (ગોટ) beside a tree. I see a goat beside the tree. I see the goat beside a tree. I see the goat besido the tree. (3). A woman washes clothes. (અહીં ક્લોદઝ્ એ Plural પ્લુરલ (બહુવચનમાં) હોવાથી a આર્ટીકલ આવશે નહીં), A woman washes the clothes. The woman washes clothes. The woman washes the clothes. (4). A woman washes in a river. A woman washes in the river. The woman washes in a river. The woman washes in the river. (5). Boys want a book. Boys want the book. The boys want a book. The boys want the book. (6). આ વાક્ય નંબર (4) પ્રમાણે છે.

Lesson XIII.—આ પાઠમાં કૃદંત, જેને ઈંગ્રેજીમાં Participles પાર્ટીસીપલ્સ કહે છે તે વાપરવાનું છે. કૃદંત બે જાતનાંછે. **વર્ત્તમાન** The Present Participles આ કૃદંત ચાલતો કાળ બતાવે છે. જે વખતે વાત થાય છે તે વખતે એ ક્રિયા બને છે તેવું દર્શાવે છે અને **ભૂત**. The Past Participles. વર્ત્તમાન કૃદંત ક્રીયાપદને છેડે ing લગાડવાથી અને ભૂતકૃદંત ed લગાડવાથી થાય છે. જેમનું ભૂતકૃદંત જૂદીજ રીતે થાય છે. તેને Irregular ઇરેગ્યુલર કહેછે.

To hear a lesson ટુ હીઅર આ લેસન. To say a lesson ટુ સે આ લેસન. To sing ટુ સીંગ. To rain ટુ રેઇન. Sleep સ્લીપ. Lie down લાઇ

ડાઉન. Village વિલેજ. To bark બાર્ક. Generally જનરલી. Stranger સ્ટ્રેન્જર. About ઍબાઉટ. Mango મૅન્ગો. Tailor ટેઇલર. To sew સો.

This woman is sewing ધીસ વુમન ઇઝ સોઇંગ. These children are playing. You are talking (ટૉકિંગ). I am reading a book. I read sometimes (આ વાક્યમાં વાંચવાની ક્રિયા કોઇકે વખત થાયછે. માટે વર્તમાન કાળ મુક્યો.) The teacher is hearing a lesson. The boys are saying their lessons. We are saying lesson. We say lessons daily (જૂઓ વાક્ય 6). Bulrâm is singing. Motirâm is reading and Amthâlâl is playing. Amthâlâl plays the whole day (ધ હોલ ડે.) 14. The teacher goes to school daily. Look here, the teacher is going to school. લુક હીઅર, ધ ટીચર ઇઝ ગોઇંગ ટુ સ્કુલ. આ મહેતાજી × × ×. અહીં 'આ' એ શબ્દ હાથ કરીને કહે છે. તેથી look here વાપર્યું. 15. Dogs are barking in the village. 16. They are learning their lessons. 17. Dogs generally bark at strangers. (at તરફ, ને,) 18. These dogs are barking at a stranger. 19. I am talking of you. (or) I am talking about you. 20. It is raining. 21. My father is writing. 22. He is sleeping. 23. He is lying down. (લાઇંગ લખતાં સંભાળજો. Lie નો વર્તમાન કૃદંત Lying છે. અને Lying નથી.) 24. We are lying down. 25. You are lying down.

26. I am lying down. 27. Thou art lying down. 28. The school boys are going home from school. 29. I am eating a mango.

Lesson XIV.—વર્તમાન કૃદંત સાથે To be લગાડવાથી ચાલુ વર્તમાન (કન્ટીન્યુઅસ પ્રેઝન્ટ) થાયછે ને ભૂત કૃદંત, સાથે To be લગાડવાથી "સહભેદ" Passive Voice (પેસીવ વૉઇસ) થાયછે. પણ ક્રિયાપદ સકર્મક હોવું જોઇએ. Lock લૉક. Call કૉલ, To be wounded ટુ બી વુન્ડેડ. Praised પ્રેઇઝ્ડ. Deliver ડિલીવર. morning મોર્નીંગ. Evening ઇવનીંગ. Bathed બેધ્ડ. Purchase પરચેઝ. also ઑલ્સો. whitewash વ્હાઇટ્વૉશ. Stone સ્ટોન. Wall વૉલ. Brick બ્રીક. Umbrella અમ્બ્રેલા. Break બ્રેક. Clock ક્લૉક. Curtain કર્ટન. Torn ટૉર્ન. Roof રૂફ. Thatch થૅચ.—1. He is looking the box. 2. The box is locked. 3 He is calling me. 4 I am called. 5 I am wounded. 6 Thou art wounded. 7 The teacher is praised 8 The Bombay mangoes are praised (ધ બૉમ્બે મેન્ગોઝ આર પ્રેઝ્ડ.) 9 Good scholars are praised. 10 My writing is good. માય રાઇટીંગ ઇઝ ગુડ. (write નું વર્તમાન કૃદંત કરતાં બોધપાઠ ૨ જાની કલમ ૧૧ મી લાગુ પડતી નથી કેમકે પહેલા પદ ઉપર ભાર આવેછે માટે t એકજ રહી.) 11 My writing is praised. Letters are delivered in the morning. 12 The Bombay letters are delivered in the morning. 13 In Surat, letters are delivered in the afternoon (ઇન સુરેટ, લેટર્સ આર ડીલીવર્ડ ઇન ધ આફ્ટરનુન). 14 The Surat letters are delivered in the evening. 15 In Bombay, letters are delivered in the

morning, in the afternoon & in the evening 16 My children are bathed. 17 We are bathed daily! વી આરબેધ્ડ ડેઇલી. 18 The horse is purchased. 19 The cow also is purchased. The wall is whitewashed. ધ વૉલ ઇઝ વ્હાઈટવૉશ્ડ. 21 The stone-wall is whitewashed. 22 The brick-house is whitewashed. His umbrella is broken. 24 The clock is stopped. 25 The curtain is torn. ધ કર્ટન ઇઝ ટૉર્ન. (Tear ટેર નો ભૂતકાળ Tore અને ભૂતકૃદંત Torn છે). 26 The roof is thatched.

Lesson XV.—વર્તમાન કાળને ed લગાડવાથી ભૂતકાળ થાયછે. પરંતુ જો ક્રિયાપદને છેડે e હોય તેનું ભૂતકાળ કરતાં અને est પ્રત્યય લગાડતાં e ઉડી જાય છે.

Promise પ્રોમીસ; An hour એન અવર, Travel ટ્રાવેલ. European યુરોપીયન. Gentlemen જેન્ટલમેન. yesterday યસ્ટરડે. Tiger. ટાઇગર Lion લાયન. Traveller ટ્રાવેલર. Tile ટાઇલ To laugh ટુ લાફ. Twice ટ્વાઇસ.—1. He promised. 2. She played. 3. He played four hours. 4 He traveled very much. 5. He talked of me. 6. He is talking now. 7. He talks the whole day. 8. He talked the whole day. 9. This European gentlemen killed a tiger yesterday. 10. That European gentleman killed a lion yesterday. 11. I leave upon milk and bread. 12. Some tiles are broken. 13 These three travellers lived upon bread. 14. They talked in English. 15, Thou talkest in Gujarati. 16, He talked in Gujarati. 17. Thou talkest in English. 18, I laugh. 19, He is

laughing now. 20, Thou laughest. 21, He laughed. 22, Thou laughedst. Thou deliverest letters in the morning. I am delivering them just now. 25, He delivered letters in the afternoon. 26, Thou deliveredst letters in the afternoon. 27, My horse lived ten years. 28. Thou art living. 29, God preserves me. 30, God preserved them. 31, I called him twice.

Lesson XVI.–Wast વૉસ્ટ. Were વેર. Hadst હેડસ્ટ. Home હેામ angry એન્ગ્રી. Prudent પ્રુડન્ટ, Servant સર્વન્ટ Poor પુઅર. Relative રિલેટીવ. Pale પેઇલ weather. વેધર cook કુક money મનિ. Famous ફેમસ. Beautiful બ્યુટીફુલ. slate સ્લેટ Painter પેઇન્ટર, Daughter ડૉટર. Sweet સ્વીટ counseller કૉનસેલર. granary ગ્રેનરી. Vest વેસ્ટ Button બટન. સ્નેક. સ્મેલ. સ્ટેસ. સ્ટેપ. વિન્ડો. રેાડ. નેરે.–ઘેર=at home.
1, I was at home. 2, I was ill yesterday. 3, She was angry with me. 4, Gāngarām was in the garden and Bālubhāi was in the house. 5, Yesterday I had no book but I had a slate. ન હતી એ શબ્દ એકે ન હતી એમ જણાવે છે માટે no વપરાયું. 6, Yesterday, you had a penknife. 7, They were prudent girls ધે વેર પ્રુડન્ટ ગર્લ્સ. 8, This man had many sheep. (sheep બન્ને વચનમાં વપરાય છે.) 9, I had no servant in the house. 10, The traveller had a long stick. 11, That poor blind man had no relatives. 12, We had many oxen. 13, Thou hadst a slate yester-

day. 14, He had a pale face. 15, The blind ox was in the mill. 16, They were cows and buffaloes. ધે વેર કાઉઝ એન્ડ બફેલોઝ. 17 The basket was full. ધ બાસ્કેટ વૉઝ ફુલ. 18 They had an empty basket. 19. We had a fine weather in Doomas. (વુઇ હૅડ એ ફાઇન વૅધર ઇન ડુમસ— વેધર લખતાં સંભાળજો—whether લખાય નહીં. એનો અર્થ તો—કાંતો, અથવા, કંઇક થાય છે.) 20, The cook had one large knife and the peon had an old umbrella. 21, My father had one large house and beautiful gardens. 22, The traveller had much money. (ઘણું-many; much. many સંખ્યા બતાવેછે (જુઓ વાક્ય ૮), much જથો બતાવે છે.) 23, His slate was broken. 24, Thy inkstand was broken. ધાય ઇન્કસ્ટેન્ડ વૉઝ બ્રોકન 25 He was a famous painter. હી વૉઝ એ ફેમસ પેઇન્ટર 26 My son and my daughter were there. 27 The mangoes were sweet. 28 The corn-seller had much corn in the granary. (much corn જુઓ વાક્ય ૨૨). 29 My vest had six buttons. 30 Snuff has a bad smell. 31, The stairs had ten steps. 32, My large house was in Surat, 33, It had sixteen windows 34. Formerly there were narrow roads in Surat.

Lesson XVII–The continuous Past Tense ધિ કન્ટીન્યુઅસ. પાસ્ટ ટેન્સ. એ To be નું ભૂતકાળ લગાડ્યાથી થાય છે. આ કાળ જે વખતે વાત થાય છે તે વખતે કંઇ કામ થતું હતું એમ સુચવે છે."

To dance ડેન્સ. To play on a piano ટુ પ્લે

ઓન એ પીઆનો. Postman પોસ્ટમેન. meet me મીટ મી. met મેટ. cry out; to shout ટુ ક્રાઇ આઉટ; ટુ શાઉટ. Because બીકૉઝ. Verandah વરેન્ડા. Kitten કીટ્ન. Cheat ચીટ. decive ડિસીવ. Busy બીઝી. Fatch water ફેચ વૉટર, Wash વૉશ. Heat હીટ. On account of ઑન એકાઉન્ટ ઑફ. To wither ટુ વિધર. To arrive ટુ એરાઇવ. It stricks ten ઇટ સ્ટાઇકિસ ટેન. To boil ટુ બૉઇલ. ટુ ડુ સમ્સ. To do sums. વાજીંત્ર. musical Instrument મ્યુઝીકલ ઇન્સ્ટ્રુમેન્ટ. મળી =met (આપાઠમાંજ્યારે when અને ત્યારે Then એ શબ્દો વપરાય તેમ છે પણ ઇંગ્રેજીમાં તેમ લખવું બહુ ખરાબ દેખાય છે માટે એકલા when નો ઉપયોગ કરવો અને તે વચમાં મુકી તેની સાથે જેની વાત થાય છે તે ક્રિયા મુકવી).—
1, You were dancing when I came. 2, I was running away when you came. (Running away. નાસી જતો હતો.) 3, I was writing when you called me. 4, When thou camest, I was opening the door. 5, I was locking the box when thou sattest down, (sit નો ભૂતકાળ sat.) આઇ વૉઝ લૉકીંગ ધ બોકસ, વેન ધાઉ સેટેસ્ટ ડાઉન. 6, I was singing, thou wast reading and thy brother was playing on a musical instrument. આઇ વૉઝ સીન્ગીંગ, ધાઉ વૉસ્ટ રીડીંગ એન્ડ ધાય બ્રધર વૉઝ પ્લેઇંગ ઑન એ મ્યુઝીકલ ઇન્સ્ટ્રુમેન્ટ. 7, When the postman came I was going out. 8, When we were going to school we met our sisters. 9, I cried out because thou wast hurting me. 10 When I went out the tailor was sewing in the verandah. (વેન આઇ વેન્ટ આઉટ, ધી ટેઇલર વૉઝ

સીટીંગ ધન ધિ વરેન્ડા) 11, My sisters were playing with the cat and her kittens. માય સીસટર્સ વેર પ્લેઇંગ વીથ ધી કેટ એન્ડ હર કીટન્સ. 12, It is raining now and yesterday it was raining at this time, 13; They were cheating us. 14, I am busy writing આઈ એમ બીઝી રાઇટીંગ. 15 Thou wast busy reading. 16, The girl was busy fatching water, (ધિ ગર્લ વૉઝ બીઝી ફેચીંગ વૉટર. (જવું અને લાવવું તેને માટે Fetch ફેચ વપરાય છે સઘુ કામમાં પડી હતી=was busy fatching.) 17 She was milking a cow and her sister was washing clothes. 18, The flowers were withering on account of heat. 19, I saw that she was cooking. 20, They were coming behind us. 21, When I came, six men were sitting before thy door. 22, When thou camest out, it was striking ten વ્હેન ધાઉ કેમેસ્ટ આઉટ ઇટ વૉઝ સ્ટ્રાઇકીંગ ટેન. 23, Water was boiling, 24, You were talking. 25, We were doing sums.

Lesson XVIII,—પૂર્ણ વર્તમાન કાળ The Perfect Present Tense કરવો હોય તો To have નું રૂપ ભુતકૃદંત સાથે મુકવું.જે અનિયમિતક્રિયાપદ–Irregular Verbs (ઇરેગ્યુલર વર્બ્સ) નું ed નો પ્રત્યય લગાડવાથી ભૂતકાળ કે ભૂતકૃદંત થતું નથી તેનાં નામઃ—બર્સ્ટ; કાસ્ટ, કૉસ્ટ, કટ, હીટ, હર્ટ, લેટ, પુટ, રિડ, રીડ (To rid), સૅટ, શેડ, શ્રેડ શટ, સ્લીટ સ્પ્લીટ, સ્પ્રેડ સ્વેટ થ્રસ્ટ. આ ૧૯ ત્રણે કાળમાં સરખાંજ રહેછે. Bubble. બબલ; Pocket પૉકેટ, the ground ધ ગ્રાઉન્ડ, River રીવર. Bottle બૉટલ. Half a Rupee હાફ એ રૂપી. sailor સેઇલર. Rope

શપ, Vegetables વેજીટેબલ્સ; Sticks સ્ટીક્સ, Firewood ફાયરવુડ. Drum ડ્રમ. પાટી a slate (સ્લેટ) ભાગવું. To break, (Broke ભુતકાળ, Broken ભુતકૃદંત.) 1, I have broken my slate. 2, He has shut the door. 3, You were shutting the door. 4, I sweat આઇ સ્વેટ. 5, I sweat yesterday. 9, You have hurt me. 7, The bubble burst. 8, He has thrust his hand into my pokot. 9, He has thrust a pen into my hond. 10, He slit my stick. હી સ્લીટ માય સ્ટીક. 11, Thou hast set the chair on the ground. 12, You have cast a stone into the river. 13, A boy cast a brick into the well. 14, He is spreading his bed. 15, He has spread his bed. 16. The bottle burst. 17, The sailor cut the rope. 18, A brick has hit me. 19, A brick has hit him. 20, I put a book on the chair. 21, She has cut her finger. 22, I am shredding vegetables for my uncle. 23, I shred vegetables yesterday, 24, I am going to bed. 25, my mother let me go to bed at eight oclock. 26, He was spliting firewood yesterday. હી ઉઑઝ સ્પ્લીટીંગ ફાયરવુડ યસ્ટરડે. 27, He has split other firewood to day. હી હેઝ સ્પ્લીટ અધર ફાયરવુડ ટુ ડે. 28, This book cost me two rupees. 29, This slate cost me four annas. 30, His penknife cost half a rupee. 31, Lalloo cut his turban. 32, Kashi put small pots before Jamni. 33, One man is beating a drum.

Lesson XIX.–Other Irregular Verbs ઇરેગ્યુલર વર્બ્સ.. The infinitive mood. ધી ઇન્ફીનીટીવ મુડ.
ટુ ટેક;ટુક;ટેકન. ટુ શેઇક,શુક,શેકન, ટુ ફ્રસૅક,ફર્સુક;ફ્રરસેકન.
ટુમીસ્ટેક,મીસ્ટુક,મીસ્ટેકન. ટુબ્રેક,બ્રોક,બ્રોકન. ટુબૅર,બૉર,બૉર્ન.
ટુ ટેર, ટૉર, ટૉર્ન. ટુવેર, વૉર, વૉર્ન. ટુસ્ટેન્ડ,સ્ટુડ,સ્ટુડ.
ટુ બ્લીડ, બ્લેડ, બ્લેડ. ટુ ફીડ, ફેડ, ફેડ. ટુ ડીગ, ડગ,ડગ.
ટુ લીડ, લેડ, લેડ. ટુ બાય, બૉટ, બૉટ-

Is bleeding ઇઝ બ્લીડીંગ. ફ્રેન્ડ; આઉટ ઑફ; violently વાયોલેન્ટ્લિ; Body બોડિ; Brother બ્રધર; લાસ્ટ નાઇટ; Bowl બોલ, cousin કઝ્ન Dress ડ્રેસ. Shoulders શોલ્ડર્સ. another અનધર; Monkey મન્કિ; પેપર; સ્નેચ; ટુ ટેર ટુ પીસીઝ; ટુ બ્રેક ટુ પીસીઝ. વિન્ડો. Glove ગ્લવ. is warn ઇઝ વૉર્ન. here હીઅર. groom ગ્રૂમ. chintz (છીન્ટ્ઝ) ચિન્ટ્ઝ. Towards ટાવર્ડ્સ copiously કોપીઅસ્લી. ટુ ટેક એ વૉક. મેજ=Table (ટેબલ.) He forsook all his friends. (He forsook his all friends પણ થાય. પરંતુ અર્થ ફેર થાય છે.) 2, The dog came out of the water and shook his body violently. 3, He took a whole loaf. 4, My friend mistook me for my brother. 5, Some one, last night took away money out of the box. (last night, someonexxx box પણ થાય) 6, He was mistaken. 7, Thou art mistaken. 8, The earth shook violently 9, The boy was mistaken. 10 All my friends have forsaken me. 11, I am forsaken by all my friends. 12, The cat broke the cup. 13, My cousin bore the pain well. 14, I wore this dress yesterday (આઈ વોર ધીસ ડ્રેસ યસ્ટર ડે.)

15, I was wearing another when you came (wearing માં ing લગાડતાં એ સ્વરને લીધે એક r રહેશે) 16, I have worn this coat for three days. 17, The monkey snatched the paper and tore it to pieces. 18, The table was broken. 19, I took the stick and broke it. 20 Who broke our windows? 21, Such gloves are not worn at present સચ ગ્લવ્ઝ આર નૉટ વૉર્ન એટ પ્રેઝન્ટ–પહેરવામાં આવતાં નથી=પહેરાતાં નથી. are not worn) 22 Such a cap is worn now. 23, Thou wast digging in the garden. 24, They have dug the whole gar den, 25, The servant has fed the dog. 27 The groom is leading the horse. 28, The groom led the horse towards the river. 29 My finger bled copiously during the night. 30, We took a walk this morning 31 Those two brothers took away their old parents on their shoulders 32, Afterwards my father bought four yards of chintz. 33, That poor man bled copiously. 34, In winter people wear warm clothes on acoout of the cold

Lesson XX–ઈટ, એટ, ઇટન. બીટ, બીટ, બીટન. બીગીન, બીગેન, બીગન. સિંગ, સેંન્ગ, સન્ગ. ફ્રુ, ફીડ, ફ્રુન. બેર, બૉર, બૉર્ન. ગો, વેન્ટ, ગૉન. રન, રેન, રન.

Nosebag નોઝબેગ, ગ્રામ, ફેંક. Steel સ્ટીલ. ઈંમફ્રૂવ Hymn હિમ્. Appetite એપિટાઈટ. એ મેટ ડીસપગેસ્ટ માર્કેટ. Baby બેબિ; ઈન્ફન્ટ. ટ્વેન્ટીસેવન્થ, નેઈબર. કમાન્ડ (Command) હઝબન્ડ (Husband). ટ્વેન્ટિફીફ્થ. Christmas ક્રિસ્ટમસ. Bathe બેધ. જુવાન મિત્ર

Young friend. બાળકો Infants. સૌથી નાનો Youngest. યેંગેસ્ટ. To knit a purse. (ટુ નિટ એ પર્સ.)
1, The horse is eating gram out of the nose-bag. ધી હૉર્સ ઇઝ ઇટીંગ ગ્રામ આઉટ ઑફ ધ નોઝ બૅગ 2, The horse has eaten away all the grass. 3, The cow has eaten some bread out of my brother's hand. 4, He is a bad boy and his mother beats him. 5. His father beat my younger brother yesterday. 6 Thou wast stealing a mango. 7, We were eating a mango. 8, My young friend has gone to school. 9, The weather has begun to be warm ધ વેધર હેઝ બિગન ટુ બી વૉર્મ, 10, He began to improve. 11, My daughter has begun to knit a purse. માય ડૉટર હેઝ બિગન ટુ નિટ એ પર્સ 12, The dog bit me on the leg. 13 The infants were singing a song when I came, 14, You sang that song properly 15 I have sung three songs. 16, I have good appetite. 17, I have eaten much. 18, The youngest son of this woman has begun to speak. 19, I did it, 20, You have done much to day. 21, He goes to market daily. 22, My cousin has gone to Bombay. માય કઝન હેઝ ગૉન ટુ બૉમ્બે— (go ક્રિયાપદ પછી to આવે છે જોઇએ.) 23 He was born on the twenty-first of December. 24, This baby was born on the twenty-seventh of August. 25, All the neighbours went out to see. 26 God feeds us. 27, We have broken

God's commands. 28, Men forsook God. 29 But God has not forsaken men. 30, My husband took fever in Surat. 31, Thou wast born on the twenty-fifth of March. 32, He has gone to the river to bathe.

Lesson XXI–એધપાઠ XVI–Future Tense (ફ્યુચર ટેન્સ) ભવિષ્યકાળ.–ક્રુ, ક્રો, ક્રયુ, ક્રોક ક્રોન. બ્લો, બ્લ્યુ, બ્લોન. મો, ન્યુ, નોન. ગ્રો, ગ્રયુ, ગ્રોન. અવેઇક, અવોક, અવેઇક. હોલ્ડ, હેલ્ડ, હેલ્ડ. cock કૉક, ક્લૉક clock. વૉચ watch. flowerplant ફ્લાવર પ્લેન્ટ. Terribly ટેરિબ્લી. Hair હેર. Barber બારબર Doctor ડૉક્ટર. Shake શેઈક. Nod નૉડ Round રાઉન્ડ O'clock ઓક્લૉક wind વિન્ડ. Few ફ્યુ. થૉટફુલ. serious સીરિયસ seize સીઝ Groom ગ્રૂમ several સેવરલ jail જેલ. Tower ટાવર pony પોની. Invite ઇનવાઈટ.

1, The cock crows. 2, When the cock crew I looked at my watch. 3, The flower plant has grown four inches. 4, The wind blew terribly last night. ધી વિન્ડ બ્લ્યુ ટેરીબ્લી લાસ્ટ નાઈટ. 5, I knew him when he met me 8 My hair grows very fast. 9 The barber has cut my hair 11, My sister has grown much in bulk. 12, He improved when he grew. 13, They ate some bread and drank some milk. 15, The mouse ran round the room. 16, I awoke at six o'clock. 17, I was awaked by the wind. 19 She has become thoughtful and serious in a few days. 20, I made my father angry this morning. 22, The groom has held the horse

for one hour. 23 I have knownthis European gentleman for several years. 24, I shall be in the village to-day. 25, We shall write a letter to-morrow. 26 He will give me a book to-morrow 27, I shall give the book to Purshotam. 28, You will see the jail in Ahmedabad. 29 They will see the new clock tower in Surat. 30, Your clock (or watch) goes well 31, I shall be at home at six o'clock 32. I shall walk in the garden to-day. 33, Thou wilt go to see the new made road to-day. 34, Come, sister come, I shall take you out with me and give you a pice. 35, No, thou shalt ride our pony. 36, I shall go to invite Chhagan after thou comest.

Lesson XXII–બોધપાઠ XVII.–અધર ઇરેગ્યુલર વર્બ્સ, ધ પ્લુ પરફેક્ટ ટેન્સ એન્ડ ધ પરફેક્ટ ફ્યુચર ટેન્સ. બાઇન્ડ બાઉન્ડ બાઉન્ડ ફરબિડ ફરબેડ ફરબિડન ચાઇડ ચીડ ચીડન Bidબિડ બેડ બિડન હાઇડ હિડ હિડન.

Handkerchief હેન્ડકર્ચિફ. Rabbit રૅબીટ alligator ઍલિગેટર to reach ટુ રિચ Enemy એનિમી. Patient. પેશન્ટ Exercise એક્સરસાઇઝ Language. લેન્ગ્વેજ millet મિલેટ. ધિ ક્લોક સ્ટ્રાઇક્સ. 1, I have found thy handker-chief 2, The dog had killed the rabit. 3, He had given the book before you came. 4, I had bidden him before he went out. 5, My uncle child me, because I had not finished the work. 6, He hid the handkerchief. 7, An alliga-

tor bit him. 8, We gave a little money to the old woman. 9, I have given the book to thy brother. 10, My uncle has given thee a new watch. 11, I slid upon ice. 12, The old woman has ground the wheat. 18, My sister had milked the cow before my father came home. 19. Prembai had milked the cow at five o'clock. 20, The enemy had run away before the army came up, 21, The patient was dead before the doctor came up. 22, He will die before the letter reaches. 23, I had learnt my lesson at seven o'clock. 24, I shall have written my exercise before twelve o'clock. 25, When I shall have learnt English I shall have lernt three languages 26. She will have ground the millet before evening. 27. I had paid for the horse. 28. The clock had stopped before I wound it up ધિ ક્લૉક હેડ સ્ટૉપ્ડ બિફોર આઈ વુન્ડ ઇટ્ અપ. 29. The labourer will have cut down the tree before we come. 30. The clock had struck ten when we went out.

બોધપાઠ XVIII.

ટુ લેન્ડ લેન્ટ લેન્ટ. બિલ્ડ બિલ્ટ બિલ્ટ. બ્રિંગ. બ્રૉટ બ્રૉટ ફ્રેય ફ્રૉટ ફૉટ. ફ્રાઇટ ફ્રૉટ ફ્રૉટ સીક સૉટ સૉટ ટીચ ટૉટ ટૉટ. ડુ ડિડ ડન.

Lesson XXIII.—Interrogative ઇન્ટરૉગેટિવ પ્રશ્નાર્થ. Negative નૅગેટિવ. નકારાર્થ. Hatchet હૅચેટ, એક્સ. બ્લેક્સ્મીથ. હેન્ડસમ્. પ્રેઝન્ટ. સ્ટેબલ (stable) Water;

pipe વૉટરપાઇપ. Captain કેપટન. Hound હાઉન્ડ. Ball બાલ. Sugar શ્યુગર. Finished ફીનિશ્ડ.

1, I lent him a hatchet (an axe). 2, The blacksmith bent the iron–rod. 3. This bad boy has bent the iron–rod. 4, He has sent me a handsome present. 5, My mother sent my brother and sister to school at six o'clock. 6, Do you sell books ? (Do સહાયકારક હોય ત્યારે પ્રશ્નાર્થ અને નિષેધાર્થ તરીકે વપરાય છે. અહીં પ્રશ્નાર્થ છે) અને 7 માં નિષેધાર્થ છે. 7, I do not know it. 10, He has rent his clothes. 11, The water-pipe is broken. 12. I built my house three years ago. 14, You do one exercise every–day and I do two. 15, Do they do two exercises daily ? 16, No, they do one exercise every other day. 17, Father, my brother lent me four rupees. 18, Captain Robinson brought a hound from England. કેપટન રૉબિન્સન બ્રૉટ એ હાઉન્ડ ફ્રૉમ ઇંગ્લેન્ડ. 21, The tree is bent by the wind. 22, I have taught him English. 26, I have done one exercise this morning. 27, Do you live in Ahmedabad? 28, I do not live in Ahmedabad. 29, The sugar is finished.

બોધપાઠ XIX.

કીપ કેપ્ટ કેપ્ટ. ચુઝ ચોઝ ચોઝન. ફ્રીઝ ફ્રોઝ ફ્રોઝન. ડીલ ડેલ્ટ ડેલ્ટ. ડ્રીમ ડ્રેમ્ટ ડ્રેમ્ટ. કીપ કેપ્ટ કેપ્ટ. સ્લીપ સ્લેપ્ટ સ્લેપ્ટ. સ્પેન્ડ સ્પેન્ટ સ્પેન્ટ. ડ્રૉ ડ્રયુ ડ્રૉન.

Lesson XXIV;—whom હુમ. an idol ઍન આઇડલ. grammar ગ્રામર. geography જીઑગ્રાફી.

algebra ઍલજબ્રા. geology જ્યૉલોજી. shepherd શેફર્ડ. Astronomy ઍસ્ટ્રૉનૉમિ. Ignorant ઇગ્નરન્ટ. companion કમ્પેનિયન. Borrow બૉરો. Huntsman હન્ટસમેન. Perfectly પર્ફેક્ટલિ.

1, Whom do you worship? 2, We worship God, we do not worship an idol. 4, I do a carpenter's work. 7, The teacher knows algebra; but his assistant does not know it. 8, Our brothers have learnt geology in the college. 9, This shepherd knows astronomy, but does not know geology. 10, The master and the servant are ignorant. 11, I have brought my companion. 16, Did you write this? 17, The huntsmen killed two foxes, 18, These young men do not know geography. 19, A wise boy speaks little; he does not speak much. 20, Dost thou speak little? 21, I do not teach this boy. 22, This beggar does not tell a lie. 23, I do not drink milk. 24, God does not sin. 25, God is perfectly holy. 26, I do not sit up after ten o'clock, 28, Does the kitten drink water ? 29, It does not drink water, it drinks milk. 31, This goat does not eat a fruit. 32, Do his sisters sing? 33, His sisters do not play on a piano.

Lesson XXV—swim સ્વિમ્. nephew નેફ્યુ. board બોર્ડ. difficult ડીફિકલ્ટ. standing સ્ટૅન્ડીંગ. quadruped ક્વૉડ્રુપેડ. Spendthrift સ્પૅન્ડથ્રીફ્ટ. Indeed ઇન્ડીડ. To be Stiff ટુ બી સ્ટિફ્.

1, An alligator swims in water, and creeps on ground. 2, My little nephew crept from the room. 3, He has crept back. 4, His board costs a little. 5, He chose a large car. 6, Do you choose a red turban? 7, Did the water freeze? 8, Has the oil frozen? 9, The water froze, but the oil did not freeze. 10, My fingers are stiff with cold. 11, Did you dream last night? 12, I have not dreamt. 13, It is difficult to deal with him. 14, I have dealt with this shopkeeper for three years. 15, All the water in the lake has frozen. 16, All the lakes in England freeze in winter. 17, He kept the peon standing for two hours. 19, I do not keep any quadruped in my house. 20 When I came, he was leaning on the table. 21, When you came, the lame man was leaning against the wall. 22, Were you leaning against this chair? 23, He meant this. 27, No, I meant the root "kara." 28, The teacher meant the word "kunchi." 29, This pupil meant the letter "gha." 30, I did not mean it. 31, Did he mean this? 32, He spends much money. 33, He spent twenty-one rupees. 34, This spendthrift has spent all his money. 35, I have not spent all my money. 37, No, indeed, I do not spend another's money.

બોધપાઠ XX

Lesson XXVI—Affirmative forms ઍફર્મેટિવ ફોર્મ્સ, આવાં વાક્યોમાં પ્રથમ કર્તા, ક્રિયાપદ અને કર્મ

ઇ૦ હોય. પ્રશ્નાર્થમાં તેને ઉલટ સુલટ કરી એટલે પ્રથમ ક્રિયા- પદ, કર્ત્તા અને કર્મ ઇ૦ મૂકવું. સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદ જેવાં કે Is, was, have, may, might, shall, ઇ.ની સાથે To do મૂકવુંજ નહિ. To his house ટુ હિઝ હાઉસ. To take one's dinner ટુ ટેક વન્સ ડીનર; To dine ટુ ડાઇન. Create ક્રીએટ. કંઇ વસ્તુ Anything.

1, Harji, hast thou done any thing at any time? (or, Hraji hast thou ever done any thing?) 2, Are the horns of that she-goat straight or bent? 3, Had he dined before you went to his house? 4, We are going to school, are you ready to come? 5, I shall be ready soon, will you wait a little for me? 7, Has any man created the world? 9, Will you write a letter to your brother to morrow? 11, Has this water frozen? 12. When will he come?

બોધ પાઠ XXI

ડીન્ક, ડ્રેન્ક, ડ્રન્ક. ડ્રાઇવ, ડ્રોવ, ડ્રીવન. રાઇડ, રોડ, રીડન.
ફીલ, ફેલ્ટ, ફેલ્ટ. ફૅાલ. ફેલ, ફૅાલન. ફ્લાય, ફ્લ્યુ, ફ્લોન.
થ્રો, થ્રુ, થ્રોન. ફરગેટ, ફરગૉટ, ફરગૉટન.

ભવિષ્યનો અથવા હવે પછી થવાનો, કરવાનો ઇ૦ નો પ્રશ્ન પૂછવો હોય તો shall અથવા willનું રૂપ પ્રથમ મૂકવું.

Lesson XXVII—cowherd કાઉહર્ડ. A distiller એ ડીસ્ટીલર Spirits સ્પીરીટ્સ. Manufacture મેન્યુફેક્ચર. Fisherman ફિશરમેન. Pound પાઉન્ડ. Pint પાઇન્ટ. Enough ઇનફ. Only ઓન્લિ. A water-trough એ વૉટર ટ્રફ. Tomoroow ટુમૉરો. Early અર્લિ. Rough રફ. Pony પોનિ. Bed-stead બેડસ્ટેડ. ચારરૂપિઆ બેઠા-Cost four Rupees. હાથ arm(આર્મ.)

2, A distiller manufactures spirits. 3, These fishermen drink spirits. દારૂ એ બહુ વચનંમાંજ વપરાયછે. એવું એકવચન નથી. 4, This fisherman drank thirty pounds of spirits in one month, it cost him four rupees (spirit લખવાથી અર્થ બદલાઇ જાયછે.) 6, Beer is much drunk in England. 9, That boy drives the cow towards the river. (ધેટ બૉય ડ્રાઇવ્ઝ ધિ કાઉ ટોવર્ડસ ધ રિવર.) 10, Yesterday, he drove them towards the water-trough 11, Will they drive tho horse ? 12, When will the sun rise? 13, I rose at six o'clock to day. 18, The water in the river has risen six feet. 19, Will you ride to morrow morning? 20, We have ridden this morning. 24, I have written the exercise. 25, This paper is rough, feel it. 26, I have felt it. 27, The book has fallen off the table. (ધિ બુક હેઝ ફૅાલન ઑફ્ર ધિ ટેબલ.) 28, I shall not fall. 29, I fell from the tree yesterday. 31, My pen-knife was useless, I have flung it away. 32, The boy cast a stone into a well. 33, They have forgotten their lessons. 34, You will forget your lessons. 35, I shall not forget them. 36, Thou forgettest them. 37, God alone forgives sins. 40, Shake the tree and *bores* will fall. 41, He became very angry and flung the book into fire. 42, He fell from the wall and broke his hand. 43, Your little brother has fallen from the pony and has broken his arm. 44, A kite flies high. 45, The

bird flew round the room. 46, The young ones have flown away. 47, The coat was flung beneath the bed-stead.

અભ્યાપાઠ XXII.

ટુ ગેટ, ગૉટ ગૉટ. શુટ શૉટ શૉટ. સ્વીપ સ્વેપ્ટ સ્વેપ્ટ હેન્ગ્ હન્ગ હેન્ગ્ડ અથવા હન્ગ. ટુ હીઅર, હર્ડ હર્ડ. ટુ લે લેઇડ, લેઇડ.

Lesson XXVIII–Prise પ્રાઇઝ્. Porcupine પૉરક્યુપાઇન્ Tempest ટેમ્પેસ્ટ. Week વીક. Carpet કારપેટ. Hole હોલ્. Single સિંગલ. Tile ટાઇલ્. Roof રૂફ. Courtyard કોર્ટયાર્ડ. Nail નેઇલ્. Spike સ્પાઇક્. Lock લૉક. Attach to ઍટેચ ટુ. Mote મોટ Bed-room બેડરૂમ. Dust ડસ્ટ Library લાઇબ્રેરિ Paper પેપર. મકાઇ maize (મેઇઝ.) જરા=a little.

There was a dog in my room last night. 2, I have got a prize. 3, The porcupine ate maize (ધિ પૉરક્યુપાઇન ઍઇટ મેઇઝ.) 4, The porcupine has eaten all the maize. 5, The farmer shot the porcupine. 6, Are you getting better? 7, I was a little better yesterday. 8, There was a tempest yesterday ધેર વૉઝ એ ટેમ્પેસ્ટ યસ્ટેર ડે. (હો ધાતુનું રૂપ એટલે " છે" મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ હોય અને સ્થળ દ૦ બતાવનાર શબ્દ અધ્યાહાર હોય તો વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં There વપરાય છે. અને તે ત્રીજા પુરૂષમાં To be ના રૂપ સાથે વપરાયછે.) 9, There are seven days in a week 10, There is a hole in the carpet. 11, There is not a single tile on the roof. 13, Sweep the courtyard. 14, I have swept the bed room. 15, There was a great deal of dust in the bed-

room 16, I slept well last night. 17, But there was a rat in the roof. 18, I have left my house. 19, I left my village three years ago. 20, He hung the coat upon the nail. 21, I have hung the basket upon the door. 22, There is a key in the lock. 23, The key is in the lock. 24, There is a lock attached to the box. 25, There is not a lock attached to the box. 26, There is a straw in your eye. 31, I have laid the book on the table. 32, A hen lays eggs. 33, Does your hen lay eggs? 34, What are you saying? 37, I told him, and he told me. 38, Do you sell cloth? 39, Do you sell clothes? 40, I have sold all my books 41, There is not a single book in the village 42, There are many good books in the library. 43, There are thirty-five lessons in the book. 44, There is not a single good lesson in your book. 45, Very good paper is manufactured in Ahmedabad. 46, All have one God.

 બોધપાઠ XXIII.

ટુ લાઇ; ટુ લાઇ ઇન બેડ, લે, લેઇન. લુઝ, લૉસ્ટ, લૉસ્ટ. ટુ રીન્ગ. રેન્ગ, રન્ગ. સી, સૉ, સીન શૉ શોડ શોન. શાઇન શોનં શોન. શુ, શોડ, શોડ. વિન, વન, વન.

Lesson XXIX—Nominative નોમિનેટીવ. Genitive જેનેટિવ. Accusative એકયુઝેટીવ. Apostrophe એપોસ્ટ્રોફી. Sick સિક્. Gong ગૉન્ગ. Brass બ્રાસ. Made of મેઇડ ઑફ. place પ્લેસ. Physician ફિઝિશીયન. Water-pot વૉટર પૉટ. લેબરર. Nest નેસ્ટ.

Ladder લૅડર. સ્ટેપ્સ. Mare મેર. અગિયાર વખત. Eleven times (ઇલેવન્ ટાઇમ્સ.) ચીના Chineese.

1, I lay in bed the whole night. 2, This sick man has lain in bad for six weeks. 4, This poor man has lost ten rupees. 5, The rupees were his brother's. 6, Ring the gong રીન્ગ ધ ગૉન્ગ. 7, This gong is made of brass. 8, I have rung it eleven times. 9, Will this fly sting him? it has stung me. 10, I saw it stinging you. 11, There are many flies in this place 12, Show me your hand. 13, I have shown my hand to the physician. 14, The physician's son is sick. 15, This cloth shrinks. 16, It has shrunk. 17, The poor woman's waterpot sank into the well. 18, I am sinking. 19, This man's stick has sunk. 20, The labourer sat on the stoue. 21, I sat on this piece of wood many times. 22, Ranchhod's father is Jagjivan's brother. 23, The pupils of a clever teacher learn fast. 24, There are four boy's slates on this table. 25, This is not my house; it is my brother's. 26, This is Govind's pen-knife. 27, This pen-knife is Govind's. 28, These are four hens' eggs. 29, The Chineese eat birds' nests. 30, These are not my children, they are my son's children. 31, The steps of this ladder are high. 32, These are my brother's wives. 33, The water became warm by the heat of the sun. 34, I rode the Patel's mare.

બોધપાઠ XXIV.

ટુ સ્મેલ, સ્મેલ્ટ. બર્ન્ટ Spin સ્પિન. Spun સ્પન. To steal ટુ સ્ટિલ. Stole સ્ટોલ. Stolen સ્ટોલન. સો. સોડ. સોન. સ્ટ્રાઇક સ્ટ્રક. સ્ટ્રક. સ્ટ્રિન્ગ, સ્ટ્રન્ગ સ્ટ્રન્ગ. સ્વેર. સ્વેાર સ્વાેને. થિન્ક થાટ થૉટ.

Lesson XXX—Light લાઇટ. Candle કેન્ડલ. Wick વિક. Smoke સ્મોક. Lime લાઇમ. Kiln કિલ. Shovel શોવલ. Spinning wheel સ્પિનીંગ વ્હીલ. થ્રી ક્વૉટર્સ ઑફ એ પાઉન્ડ. Leopard લેપર્ડ. Deer ડીઅર. To steal ટુ સ્ટીલ. A robber એ રૉબર. Lazy; idle લેઝી; આઇડલ. Jewelry જ્યુએલરી. An advertisement ઍન ઍડવરટાઇઝમેન્ટ. Clerk ક્લાર્ક. Paste પેસ્ટ. Kos કૉસ. Bead બેડ. Needle નીડલ. Rogue રોગ; Villain વિલેઇન. Commandment કમાન્ડમેન્ટ.

ગુજરાતીમાં કર્મણી પ્રયોગમાં કર્ત્તા ત્રીજી વિભક્તિમાં હોય છે પણ ઇંગ્રેજીમાં પહેલી વિભક્તિમાં રાખવામાં આવેછે. જ્યારે, કરણ અર્થે ત્રીજી વિભક્તિ હોય ત્યારે by અથવા with થી તરજુમો કરવામાં આવેછે. ચોથીમાં To. પાંચમીમાં From, by or with. છઠ્ઠીમાં 's. સાતમીમાં to, in, into વિગેરે પ્રત્યય લાગે છે.

1, I smell the smoke of the wick of the candle. 2, I smelt a kiln of lime yesterday. 3, These are three lime kilns (ધીઝ આર થ્રી લાઇમ કિલ્સ.) 6, He was throwing lime into the kiln the whole of yesterday. 7, He brought the lime by a cart and threw it into the kiln with a shovel. 8, This lime is well burnt. 9, My wife's sister spins well. 10, I gave her cotton to spin. 11, She spins with a spinning wheel

daily. 12, She span three-quarters of a pound of cotton yesterday. 13, This is my mother's spinning wheel. 14, The leopard sprang upon the deer. (ધિ લેપર્ડ સ્પ્રેન્ગ અપોન ધી ડીઅર.) 17, Last night thieves robbed my father's house and stole my mother's jewelry. 18, Afterwards, however, the police seized the thieves, but they had not my mother's jewelry. 19, This advertisement sticks to the wall. 20, This is a shopkeeper's advertisement. 21, His clerk stuck it with paste. 22, The teacher beat (બેટ) this idle boy with a cane. 23, Dholka is twelve kos distant from Ahmedabad. 24, My younger sister is stringing beads (બીડ્સ) in the house. 25, She strung a pound of them yesterday. 26, They were her younger sister's beads. 27, But she had given them to her. 28, She strings them with a needle. 29, This man nevere swears. 30, This rogue cut my brother's mango-trees. 31, He cut the mango-tree with an axe. 32, Have you sown wheat into your field? 33, The clock struck four. 34, A wise boy strives to improve. 35, I strive to obey Gods commandments. આઇ સ્ટ્રાઇવ ટુ ઓબે ગોડ્સ કમાન્ડમેન્ટ્સ. 36, I have thought so. 37, Have you not finished the exercise? 38, I went to the river, there was a boat in it, I went into the boat and sat in it. (ઇંગ્રેજીમાં વારંવાર મૂકવું તે ઠીક નથી માટે છેલ્લા વાક્યમાંજ મૂકવું.)

ભાષપાઠ XXV.

સ્વિન્ગ, સ્વન્ગ, સ્વન્ગ. ટુ થ્રાઇવ થ્રોવ થ્રોવન.
ટુ ટ્રેડ, ટ્રોડ, ટ્રોડન. ટુ વીવ, વોવ વોવન. વાઇન્ડ-વાઉન્ડ-વાઉન્ડ.
ટુઅન્ડરસ્ટેન્ડ-અન્ડરસ્ટુડ-અન્ડરસ્ટુડ. અન્ડરટેક-અન્ડરટુક-અન્ડરટેકન

Lesson XXXI. Banyan tree બનિયન ટ્રી, Pandent roots. પેન્ડેન્ટ રૂટસ. Foal ફોલ. Toe ટો. Thorn થૉર્ન. Painful પેઇનફુલ. Create ક્રિએટ. Spring સ્પ્રિંગ. Colt કોલ્ટ. Filly ફિલી. Bamboo-worker બેમ્બૂ-વર્કર. Potter પૉટર. Wheel વ્હીલ. Weaver. વિવર. Wound વુન્ડ. (નામ છે) Wound વાઉન્ડ. (ક્રિયાપદ) Calico કેલિકો.

1, The pendant roots of that banyan tree are swinging in the air. 2, I swung for three-quarters of an hour. 3, When I had your colt he throve much. 4, But since he was thriven nothing at all. 5, He trod my toe. હી ટ્રોડ માય ટો. 6, A thorn has penetrated just now into my leg, and so that my leg is very painful. 7. When I came, all were weaving. 8, He has woven a whole web in three days and a half. 9, I have not wound up (વાઉન્ડ અપ) the clock. 10, I wind up (વાઇન્ડ અપ) my clock daily. 11, Have you understood it? 14, He undertook to write three lessons. 15, Have you understood me? 18, The dog ate a bone. 19, I cast a bone to the dog. 20, The horse kicked the dog. 21, A farmer tills a field In the spring. 22, The lime-burner asked me for two rupees, but I gave the money to his wife. 23, Where did you put the eggs? 24, The bamboo-worker

broke the axe. 25, A potter makes earthen vessels. 26, This little boy has burnt his cap. 29, He will have sown it just now. 30, I shall have sown it. 31, This thief stole my watch. 32 Strive to write well. 33, He knew that I was sick. 34, He said that she was sick. 35, This pupil is very idle, so that he does not prepare his lessons. 36, When I came, the bamboo-worker was making baskets, and the potter was making earthern vessels. 37, That potter's three sons make earthern vessels on a wheel every day. 38, The carpenter wound a turban round his son's head. 39, I beg your pardon, I trod your leg. 40, That poor weaver broke his leg. 41, There was a great wound in this peon's leg. 42, The physician wound three yards and a half of calico round his leg. 45, The teacher punished this bad boy yesterday. 46, The teacher loves all the boys, and all the boys love him. 47, I gave my book to my brother, because I love him. 48, This woman praises her two daughters.

બોધપાઠ XXIX. Comparison કમ્પેરીઝન Adjectives એડજેક્ટીવ્ઝ. (ઇંગ્રેજીમાં મુકાબલો er લગાડવાથી અથવા more ક્રિયાવિશેષણ વાપરવાથી અને est અને most નો ઉપયોગ કરવાથી થાયછે. બે ચીજના મુકાબલામાં er અથવા more વપરાયછે) અને વધારે સાથે મુકાબલામાં est અને most વપરાયછે. Metal મેટ્લ. Heavy હેવી. Lead લેડ. Stubborn સ્ટબૉર્ન. Sweet સ્વીટ. Pulse પલ્સ. Amiable એમિએ-

બલ. Blunt બ્લન્ટ. Clenver ક્લેવર. Nut cracker નટક્રેકર. Scissors સિઝર્સ. Elephant એલિફન્ટ. Negroes નિગ્રોઝ. Writing રાઇટીંગ. Ragged રૅગેડ. mountain માઉન્ટન. Sleepy-head સ્લિપિ હેડ. Distant ડિસ્ટન્ટ.

Lesson XXXV.-1, Iron is a heavy metal, but lead is heavier than that. આયર્ન ઇઝ એ હેવિ મેટલ, બટ લેડ ઇઝ હેવિઅર થૅન થૅટ. 2, This is a stubborn boy, but his brother is more stubborn than he. ધીસ ઇઝ એ સ્ટબ્બૉર્ન બૉય બટ હિઝ બ્રધર ઇઝ મોર સ્ટબ્બૉર્ન ધેન હી.–"er" or 'more' લગાડયા પછી હમેશાં Than વાપરવું. 3, This is the sweetest sugar of all 4, She is a very prudent girl, but her sister is more clever than she. 5, This rice is cheap. 6, Pulse is cheaper in this village than that in our villge.7, Jowar is cheaper than this grain. 8, Eight months ago this man's son was more amiable than he is now. 9. This knife is blunt, but that pen-knife is more blunter than the knife, and this cleaver is the bluntest of all. 10, That pair of scissors is sharper than this nut-cracker. 11, The cow is a more useful animal than the Elephant. 12, The elephant is larger than ten cows. 13Grass is greener than anything else. 14, The negroes are the blackest of all. 15, The negroes are blacker than other men. 16, Rámbhái's writing is better than yours(writing-"અક્ષર" એ એકવચનમાંજ વપરાયછે) 17, Jamiatram's writing is the best of all the boys in the school. 18, Your clothes

are much torn. 19, The weather is very hot to-day. 20 The weather is hotter to-day than yesterday. 21, He is a great sleepy head. 22, This man is old, but his brother is elder than he. 23, This man is the oldest of all in the village. 24, He was the cleverest of all the scholars. 25, He will be more unhappy to-morrow than to-day 26, The sun is larger and more distant than the moon. 27, Marathi is more difficult than Gujarati. 28, The babul tree is taller than the bore-tree. 29 The wood of the babul-tree is the hardest of all common woods. 30 A mountain is higher than a hill.

બોધપાઠ XXX.

Positive Degree.પૉઝીટીવ ડીગ્રી. Comparative Degree કમ્પેરેટીવ ડીગ્રી. Superlative Degree સુપર-લેટીવ ડીગ્રી. ગુડ, બેટર, બેસ્ટ. લીટ્લ, લેસ, લીસ્ટ. બેડ, વર્સ, વર્સ્ટ. મચ્છ-મેની, મોર, મોસ્ટ, લાર્જ, લાર્જર, લાર્જેસ્ટ. વ્હાઇટ વ્હાઇટર, વ્હાઇટેસ્ટ, ફેટ, ફેટર. ફેટેસ્ટ રેડ. રેડર, રેડેસ્ટ. પ્રેટી, પ્રેટીઅર, પ્રેટીએસ્ટ. ઇન્ટેલીજન્ટ. ઑનેસ્ટ.

Lesson XXXVI—Web વેબ. Expensive એક્સપેન્સીવ. Snow સ્નો. Ugly અગ્લિ. Opulent ઑપ્યુલન્ટ. Neighbour નેબર. Clever ક્લેવર. Appear ઍપીઅર. Low લો. Tamerind ટૅમેરિન્ડ. Sour સૉર. Acid એસીડ, Brown બ્રાઉન. Tea ટી. Leg લેગ પગ. ધારવાળો. Sharp. પાટીયું. Board. ચાલાક Intelligent ઠીંગણી Shorter.

1, This web is drier than that web. 2, But that web is more expensive than this web. 3,

One of his legs is larger than the other. 4, This is the best day of all. 5, This pen-knife is sharper than yours 6, My pen-knife was very sharp formerly. 7. Snow is whiter than milk. 8, Snow rains in England. 9, Broach is more distant from Ahmedabad than from Surat. (ભરોચ ઈઝ મૉર ડીસ્ટન્ટ ફ્રોમ એમદાબાદ ધૅન ફ્રોમ સુરેટ.) 10, His face was very ugly, but his conduct was good. 11, He will be a greater man than his father. 12, Gulabchand is the eldest of all the three brothers. 13, My hair is longer than his brother's. 14, He is the richest of all in the village. 15, Are you wiser than your neighbour? 16, That youngest boy will be the cleverest of all (ધૅટ યંગેસ્ટ બૉય વીલ બી ધી ક્લેવરેસ્ટ ઑફ ઑલ) 17. You appear to me worse than your companion. 18, One of those sisters is shorter than the other. 19, The gardener's children are older than the carpenter's. 20, The tamarind is more sour than a mango. (ધિ ટેમેરિન્ડ ઇઝ મોર સોર ધૅન એ મેન્ગો.) 21, The brown ox will be fatter than the black one. 22. He was worse than his younger brother. 23, Ghelabhai writes a letter better than you. 24, Bholanath writes the best of all, 25, This board is smaller than that. 26, I have more rupees than you. 27, But this Bania has the most rupees of all. 28, My tea is sweeter than yours. 29, The rivers of

America are larger than those of Europe. 30 The teacher's cane is thinner than my srick. 31, This ox is the youngest of all. 32, This boy is intelligent, and his brother is more intelligent, but his father is the most intelligent of all the three.

* બોધપાઠ XXXI. Nominative (નોમીનેટીવ). Possessive પઝેઝીવ. Objective (ઑબ્જેક્ટિવ.) સંબંધ રૂપ નામ હોય ત્યારે my–our, thy–your વાપરવું. અને નામ સાથે ન હોય તો mine–ours, thine–yours વાપરવું.

Lesson XXXVII. Cousin કઝિન્ Bridge બ્રિજ Therefore ધેરફોર. What વ્હૉટ. elder એલ્ડર. wet વેટ Lady લેડી; gentlewoman જેન્ટલ વુમન. Floor ફ્લૉર To fetch ટુ ફેચ; to bring to ટુ બ્રીંગ ટુ. to love ચાહવું ખેતરમાં To the field. હવામાં. In the air. એટલામાં. So soon; in no time.

I. I love my brothers and sisters, and they love me. 2. Give me one mango. 3. Go to him and talk with him. 4, This is my mother, but thou dost not talk with her. 5. Go to the field with your cousin and play. 6, She was my mother; I saw her on the bridge. 7. This is my mother; go to her and talk with her. 8, Is this ink-bottle mine or yours? અહીં સંબંધ રૂપક નામ સાથે નથી. "તમારો ખડીઓ" જો હોત તો your inkstand મુકવું પડત. 9. It is mine; therefore give it to me. 10, This is a fly; do not kill it. 11. These are Peter's pen and ink; give them to him, 12. You cannot see us, but we see you. 13. We

cannot see God, but God sees us. 14. My father loves my elder brother more than me. 15. This box is not mine; it is my brother's. 16. My younger sister broke her small box. 17. This is a fly; look at it. 18, This is a fly; see its wing. 19, It fell into the water, and its wing wetted. 29. Now however, it will dry its wing in the air. 21. See, its wing dried up so soon. 22, God takes care of you; you cannot take care of yourselves. 23. I know them. 24, This is their carriage, and its wheel is broken. 25, I know this lady: her son learns at school with us. 26, Is this pen-nife yours? (ઇંગ્રેજીમાં thy thine બહુ વપરાતો નથી. તેને બદલે your yours વપરાય છે) 27, Yes, it is mine; it is not yours. 28. My cap is on the floor in the room; bring it to me. 29. This boy has rubbed out his writing. 30 His sister has lost her book.

Lesson. XXXVIII. The Rendering ધી રેન્ડરીંગ. To talk of ટુ ટૉક ઑફ. dove ડવ. To mend ટુ મેન્ડ. To praise ટુ પ્રેઇઝ To suffer ટુ સફર. Embroidery એમ્બ્રોઇડરી. Picture પિક્ચર. Shet શેટ. Mr. મિસ્તર (mister નું ટુંકું રૂપ) To obey. ટુ ઓબે. Beautiful. દેખાવડી વૈદ્ય Physician; Doctor. (ફીઝીશીઅન; ડાક્ટર)) વેચાતું લેવું To buy. (Bought ભૂતકાળ) જોડા Shoe (શુ)

1 When did the men, who came, go? 2, Who had come? 3. Whom do you talk of? 4, The girl who brought a dove, was very beau-

tiful. 5, Which girl brought the dove? 6, The girl who brought the dove, was also beautiful. 7, This is the carpenter, who mended the table. 8, Here is the boy, who tore the book. 9, The lady, whose daughter is sick, is very unhappy. 10, The man, whose horse you purchased, died. 11, My sister, who is sick, praises her physician. (માય સીસ્ટર, હુ ઇઝ સીક, પ્રેઝીઝ હર ફીઝીશીયન.) 12, This is the man, who works in the garden. 13, Which men work in the garden? (ક્યા માણુસ Plural માં) 14, The work, which the girl finished, is pretty. 15, That girl has embroidered a little for her mother. (ધેટ ગર્લ હૅઝ એમ્બ્રોઇડર્ડ એ લીટ્ટલ ફૉર હર મધર. (ભરત) ભરવું To embroider. 16, Where is the picture, which is bought from Mr. Nassarvanjee? (નસરવાનજી શેઠ= શેઠ નસરવાનજી Shet Nasserwanji or mr. Nassarwanjee બંને ચાલે પરંતુ mr. ઇંગ્રેજીમાં ઠીક છે.) 17, The dogs, which barked at you, were not my brother's. 18, What do you say? 19. Which dogs barked at you? 20, The boy, whom you praised, is my son. 23, Which is better, this or that? 24, That, which I bought yesterday, was cheaper than what I bought to-day. 25, Which of your coats is new? 26, Who is it? 27, It is my brother. 28, Which boy is the youngest of all? 29, Whose is this shoe? 30 Whose are these children? 31, How can I know that? 32, Which boy is good? 33, Why do you not obey me?

બોધપાઠ XXXIII.

Relative Pronoun રેલેટીવ પ્રોનાઉન. who-પુરૂષવાચક હોવાથી which ને that જાનવર, પદાર્થો ઈ૦ માટે વપરાય છે અને what નાન્યતરજાતિ માટે વપરાય છે-what, has two meanings-શું ? અને જે, તે (that અને which.)

Lesson IXL-Beneath બિનીથ. Beside બિસાઇડ Shipwrecked શિપરેક્ડ. Fruit ફ્રુટ. Pine-apple પાઇન એપલ. Purchase પરચેઝ. Police men પોલિસ મેન. (Sepoys) Invited ઇનવાઇટેડ. Dinner ડીનર. Going to prepare ગોઇંગ ટુ પ્રીપેર. Summer સમર. fifth ફિફ્થ. Compound કોમ્પાઉન્ડ. To grow ટુ ગ્રો.

1, The woman who was sitting beneath the tree 2, The dog which is eating a loaf beside the woman. 3. The dog which was eating a loaf. 4, I understood that which you said. 5, I saw the ship which was wrecked last year. 6, I had seen the ship before it was wrecked. 7, I have found my book which was lost. 8, Is this the fruit, which you brought this morning ? 9. Here is the pine-apple, which I bought. 10, Did you receive that which I sent to you ? 11, Now I have the pen, with which you were writing. 12, You came late to school yesterday. 13, Here is the boy, who comes late (daily) every day. 14, The dog which your brother has, was my uncle's. 15, The tailor, who sews your clothes, is very poor. 16, I have written the word, which you meant. 17, A policeman has found your

money, which is lost. 18, Which police-man has found it? 19, What had he said? 20, I do not know what he said. 21, To whom are you invited? (To whose house are you invited, જેઇએ પણું તે સારૂં દેખાય નહીં). 22, The fruit, which I brought from the old man, is sour. 23, To day I have cooked the dinner for you which you like so much. 24, What pleases you? 25. I know that which you are going to prepare. 26, I know that which you were going to say. 27, What did you do with the fifth book? 28. Where do you go in the summer? 29, I cannot read what you have written. 30, The trees, which are in my father's compound, are all fruit trees. 31, Why do you become angry? 32, How can a tree grow?

બોધપાઠ XXXIV.

Adverbs (એડવર્બ્સ.) વિશેષણને ly લગાડવાથી adverb થાયછે.

Lesson XL—Wisely; Prudently (વાઇઝ્લિ પ્રુડન્ટ્લિ.) Badly બેડ્લિ. By rail બાય રેઇલ. Horseback હૉર્સબૅક. Courageously કરેજીઅસ્લી. To be beaten ટુ બી બીટ્ન. unwisely અનવાઇઝ્લિ. Foolishly ફુલિશલિ. Frequently ફ્રીક્વન્ટ્લિ. Cautiously કૉશ્યસ્લિ, Happily હેપિલિ. Together ટુગેધર. Affair અફેર. Honourably ઑનરેબ્લી. Truly ટ્રુલિ. Indeed ઇન્ડીડ. Benevolent બેનિવોલન્ટ. Distinctly ડિસ્ટીન્ક્ટલિ Fearlessly ફીઅરલેસ્લી. Constantly કોન્સન્ટન્ટલિ. Carelessly કેરલેસલિ. Hence હેન્સ. Suddenly સડ-

ન્લિ. Harmoniously હારમોનિઅસલિ Eagerly ઇગરલિ. Earn અર્ન. Next world નેક્સ્ટ વર્લ્ડ. સિપાઇઓ-Soldiers (સોલ્જર્સ.)

1, He acts wisely, 2, How does your cousin write? 3, He writes very badly. 4, How did you come? 5, I came by rail. 6, How are you to go to Surat? 7, I am to go on horse-back. 8, The soldiers had fought courageously, but were defeated. 9, You acted foolishly. 10, He does so frequently. 11, He acts cautiously. 12, They live to-gether very happily. 13, He acted honourably in that affair. હે એક્ટેડ ઑનરેબ્લી ઇન ધેટ અફેર 14, He is truly a benevolent man હી ઇઝ ટ્રુલિ એ બેનીવોલન્ટ મેન. 15, He reads distinctly. 16, The affair was dangerous, yet he acted fearlessly. 17, He does so constantly. 18, He writes carelessly, so that he cannot write well. 19, He took fever suddenly. 20, They fell sick suddenly. 21, They lived harmoniously for three years. 22, People earn money eagerly, but a few think of the next world.

Lesson XLI–Promiscuous (પ્રોમીસક્યુઅસ.) Sentences સેન્ટેન્સીઝ. Lizard લિઝર્ડ. Animal એનિમલ. Brown colour બ્રાઉન કલર. Scale સ્કેલ. Female alligator ફિમેલ એલીગેટર. Hatched હેચ્ડ. gnava ન્નાવા; Serpent સર્પન્ટ. Immediately ઇમીજીએટલિ. Hundreds હન્ડ્રેડસ. Devour ડીવોવર. The people of that Locality ધ પીપલ ઑફ ધેટ લોકેલીટી

Foolish; stupid. મુર્ખિય, સ્ટુપિડ. હિંદુસ્તાન. India or Hindoostan. નદી River. નાનાં પ્રાણી Small animals જાડાં ભીંગડાં Thick scales તીણાં Sharp.

પરચુરણ વાક્યો (Promiscuous Sentences.)

1, There are many alligators in the large rivers of India. 2, Alligators are like those small animals called house-lizards. 3, But the house-lizard is very small, and the alligator is very large. 4, Some alligators are twenty feet long. 5, The alligator is of a brown colour. 6, They have thick scales on their backs. 7, His mouth is very long, and there are very sharp teeth in it. 8, The female-alligator lays her eggs in sand on a bank of a river or a pond. 9, There, they are hatched by the heat of the sun. 10, Those eggs are larger than large rose-apples. 11, The serpant likes much the taste of alligator's eggs; therefore it searches for them, and eats them. 12, The young alligators run towards the water immediately they come out of the eggs *or* No sooner are the young alligators out of the eggs, than they run towards the water; અથવા as soon as the young alligators come out of the eggs, they run towards the water. અથવા. just as the young alligators come out of the eggs, they run towards the water. આ પ્રમાણે ચાર રીતે આ વાક્ય થાય. 13, But birds and other animals de-

vour hundreds of them before they reach the water 14, Near Karanchi, in Sind, there is a tank, in which there are many alligators. 15, Some foolish people of that locality worship them and supply them with the best of food.